



3D Laser Printing

Direct Conversion of Information to Matter

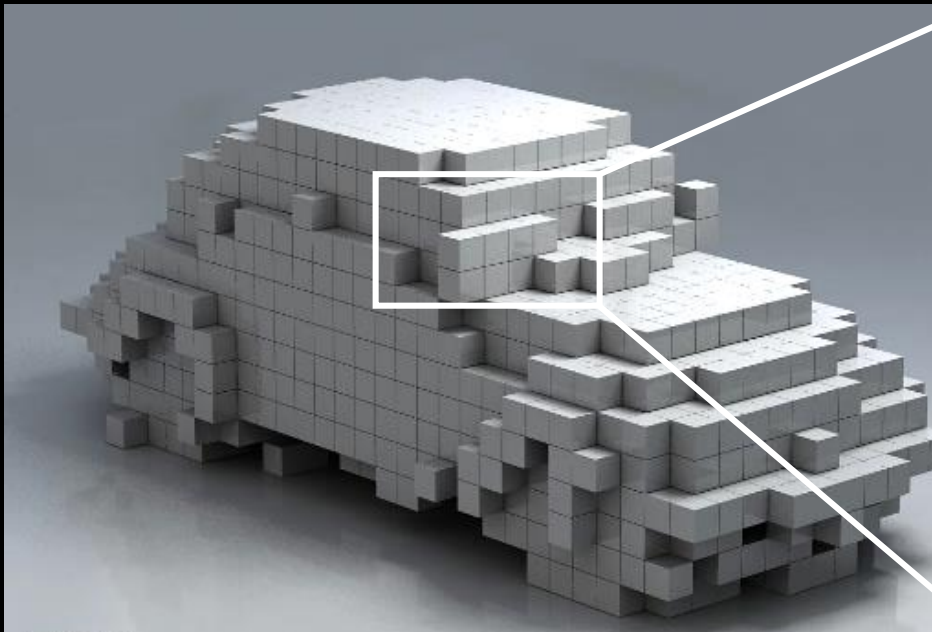
Martin Wegener
Karlsruhe Institute of Technology (KIT), Germany

- **From Bits & Voxels to Matter**
- **Recent Examples**
 - ... **Ultrafast Polymer Laser Microprinting**
 - ... **Optical In-Situ Diagnostics**

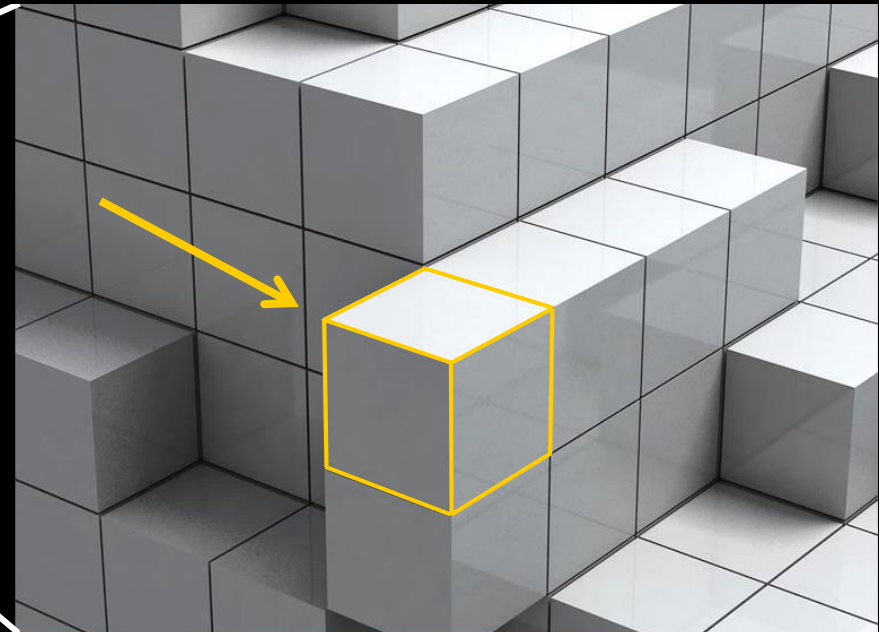
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Voxelation of an Object

3D Voxel – the Analogue of a 2D Pixel



Bildquelle: www.bilderzucht.de/blog



Bildquelle: www.bilderzucht.de/blog

Mechanical – Optical



image source: www.dabonline.de/2020/01/03/beton-aus-der-duese-3d-drucker/

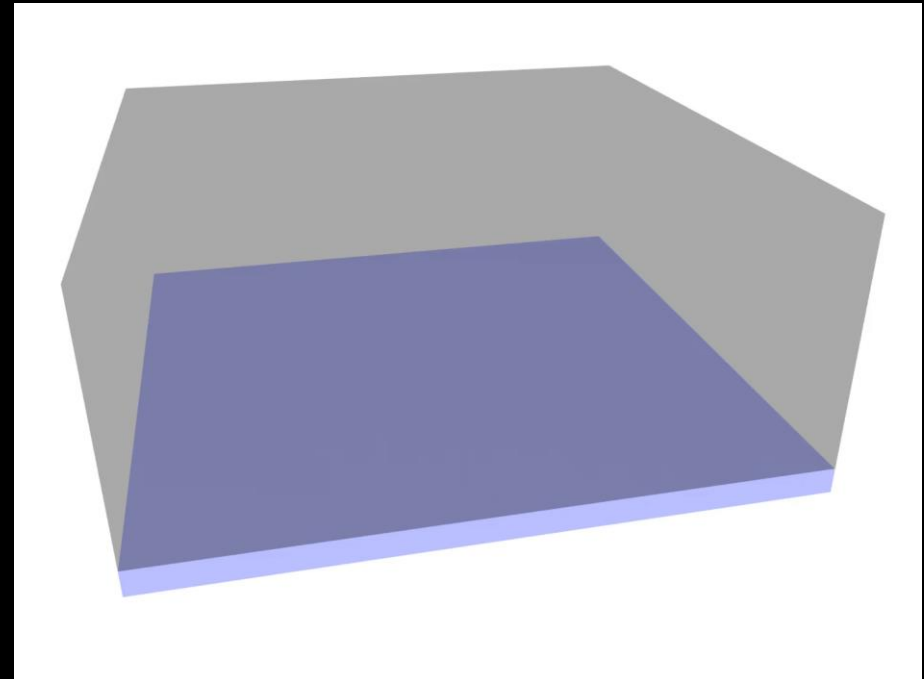
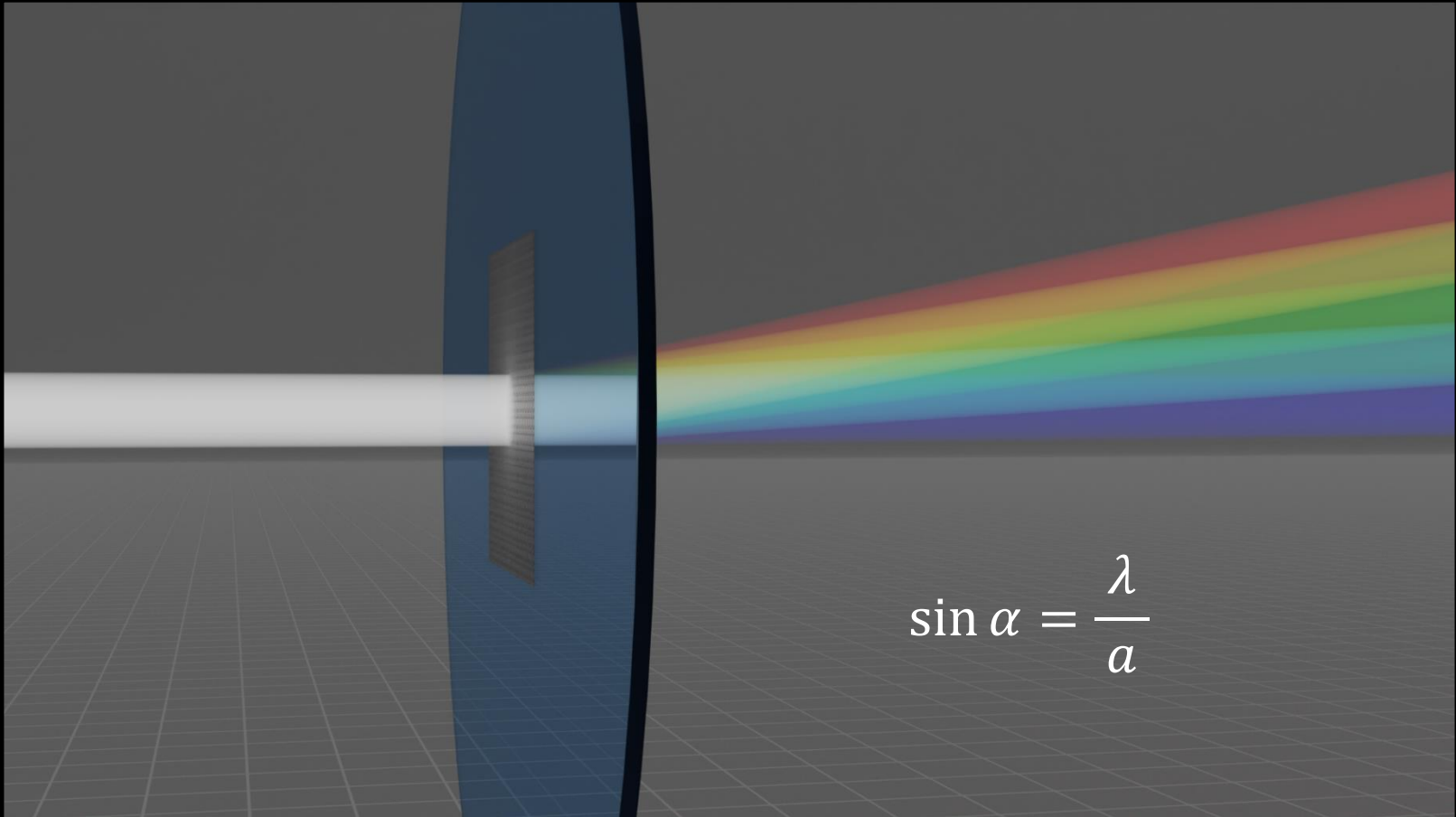


image source: www.3dmattermadetoorder.kit.edu/laser_nanoprinting.php

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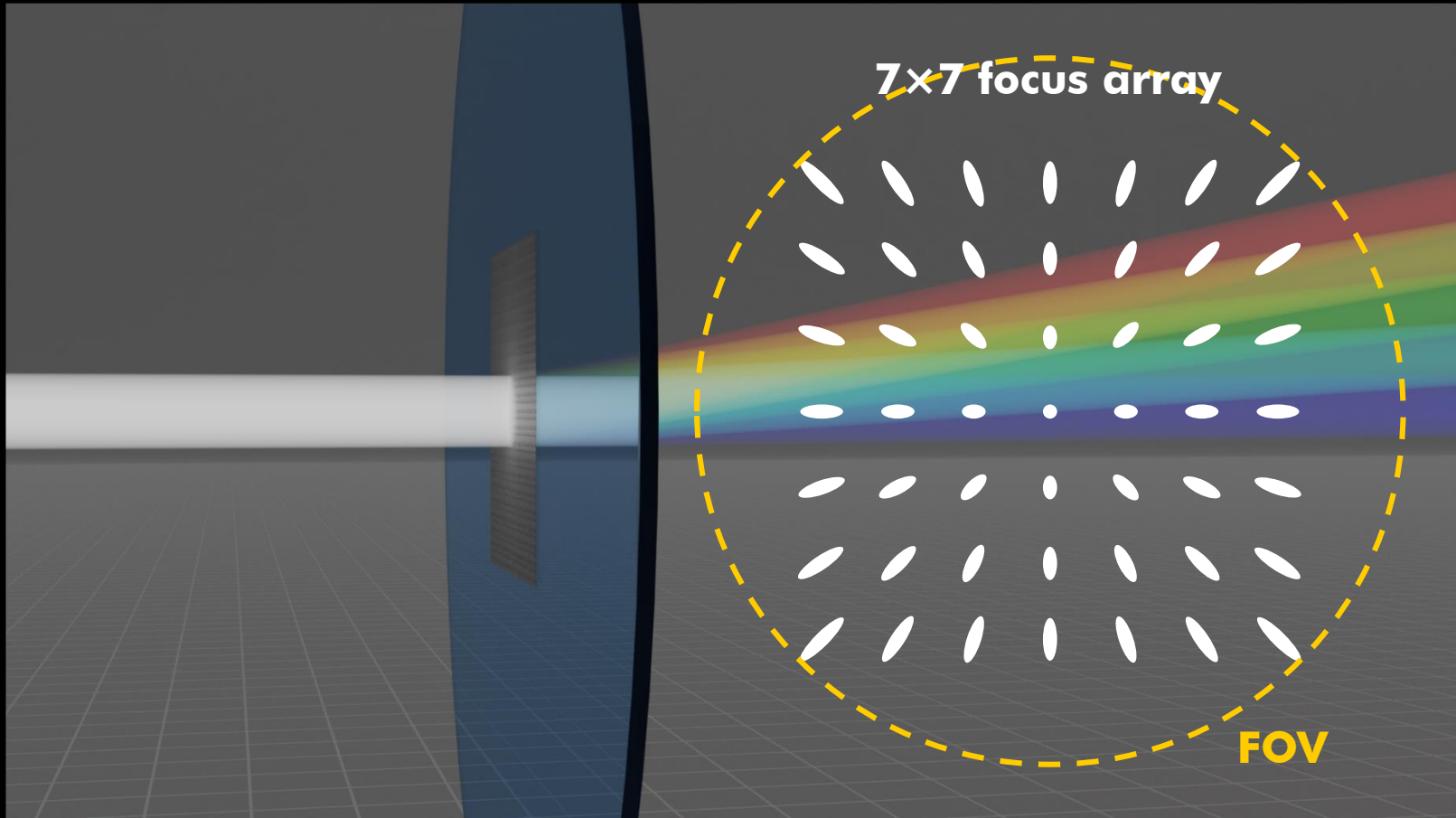
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Diffractive Optical Element (DOE)



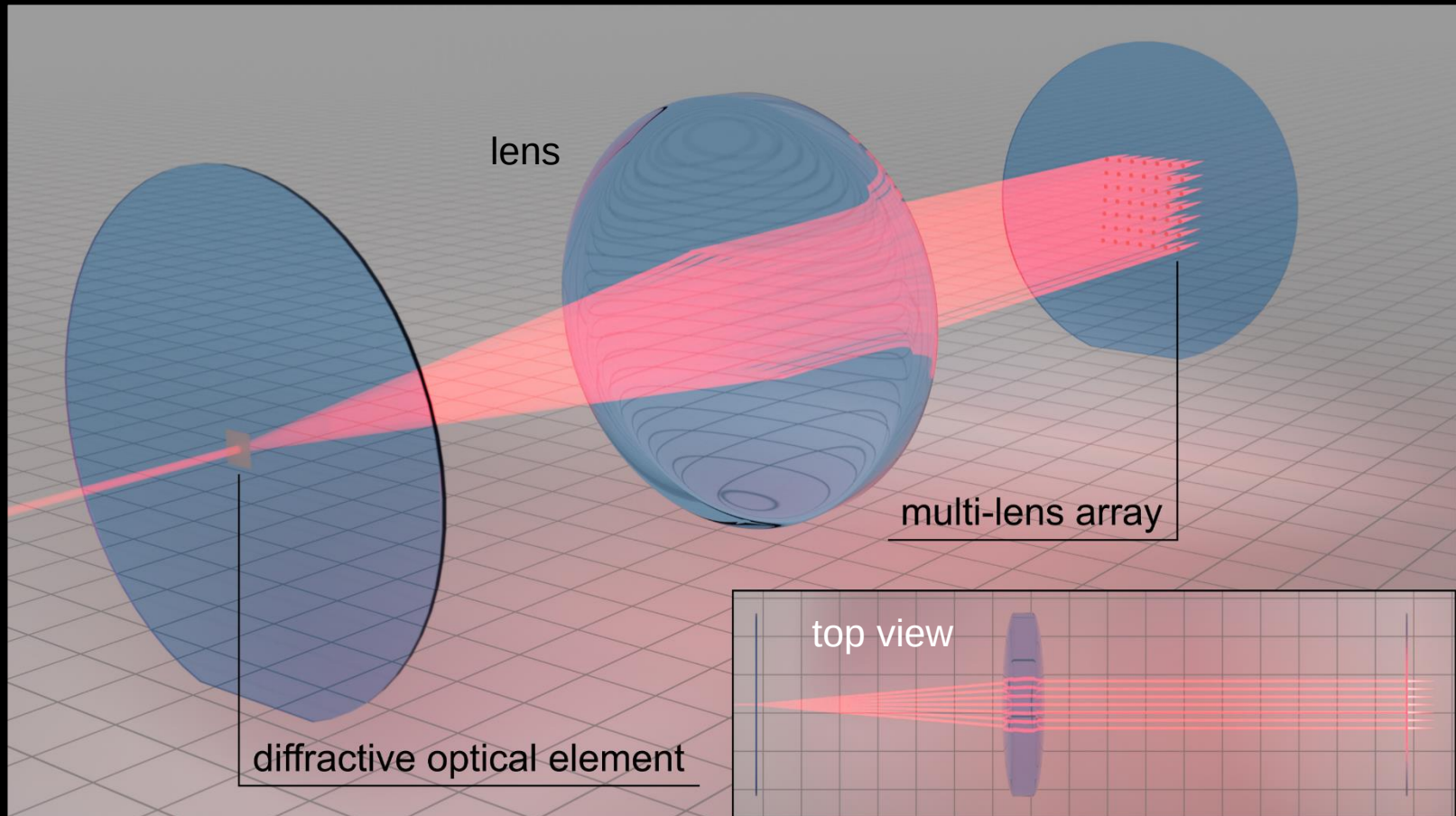
scheme, not to scale

Diffractive Optical Element (DOE)



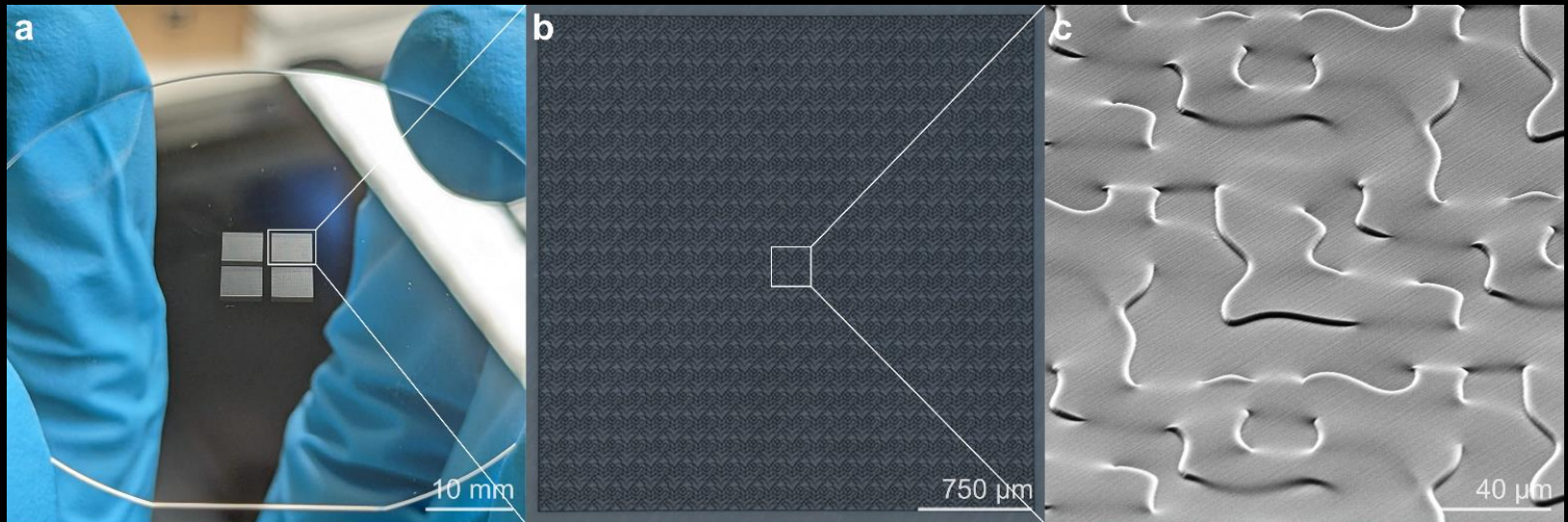
can be compensated: V. Hahn *et al.*, Adv. Funct. Mater. 30, 1907795 (2020)

DOE and Multi-Lens Array (MLA)

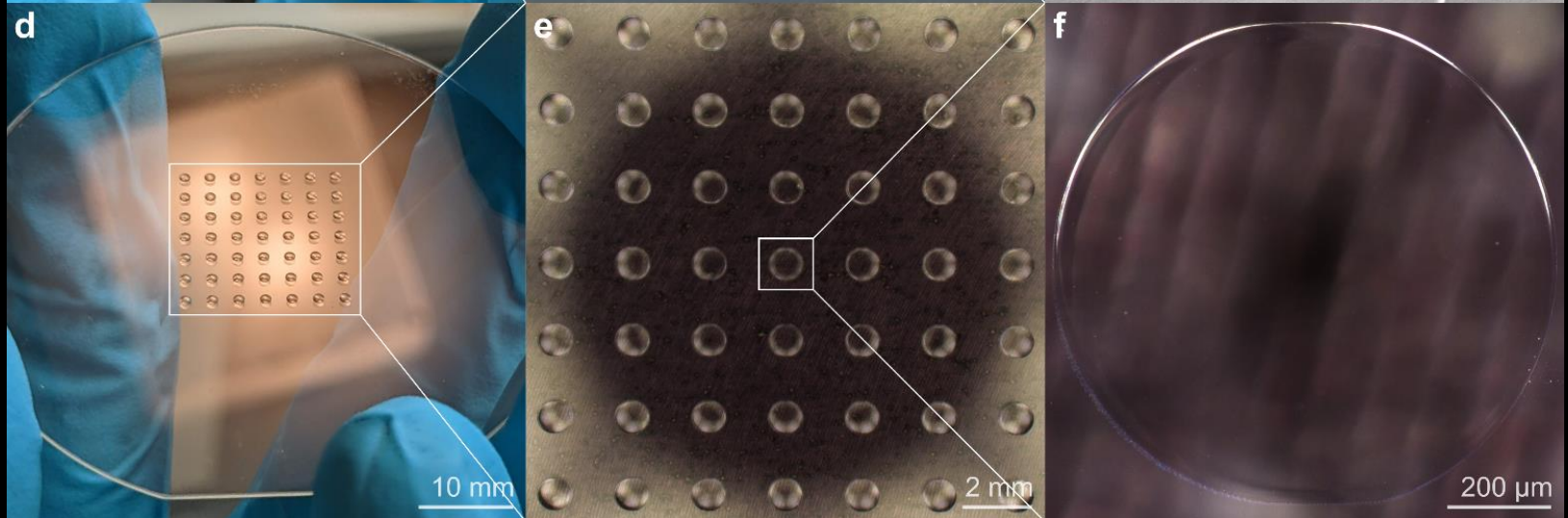


Laser-Printed DOE & MLA

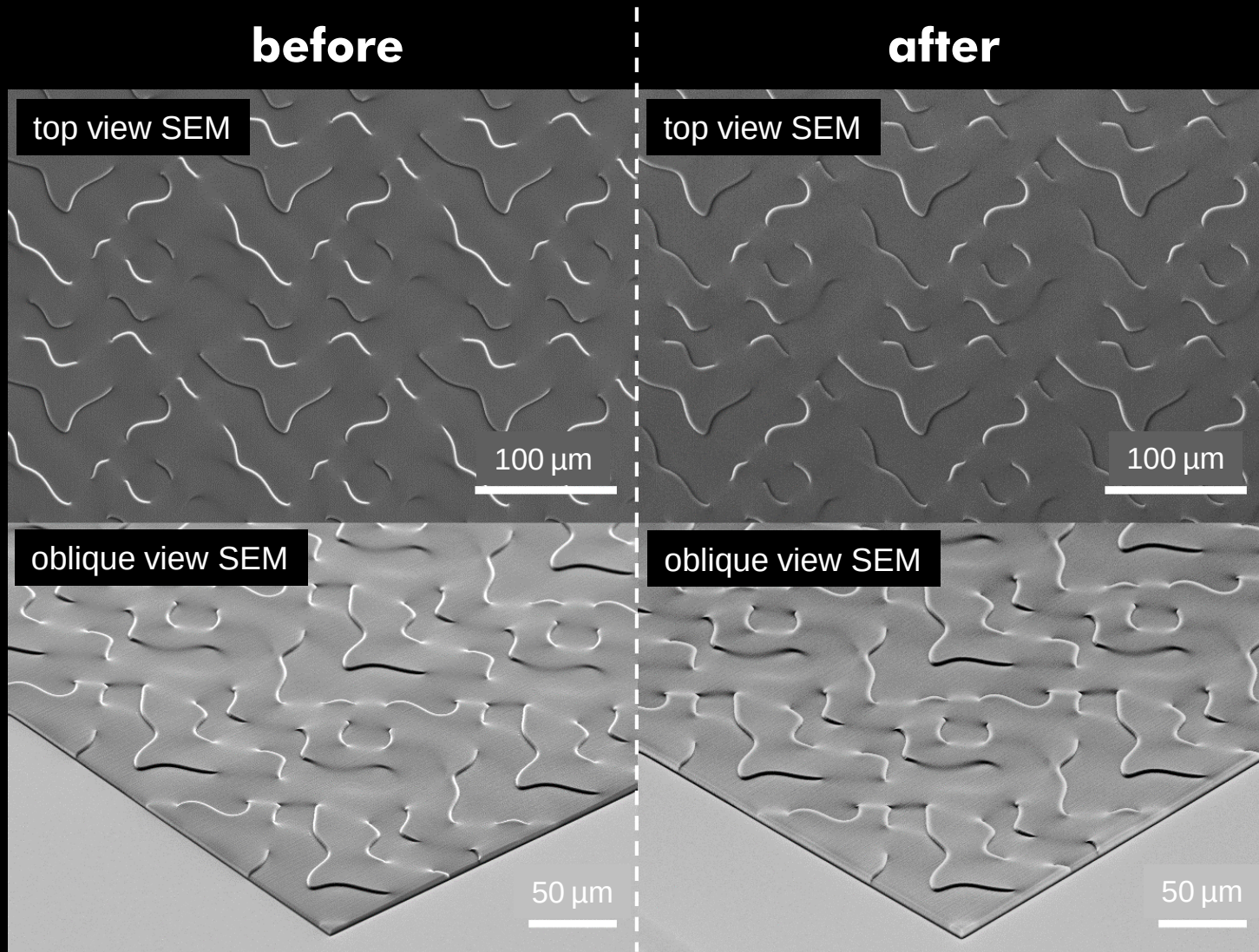
diffractive optical element



multi-lens array



Iterative Precompensation



differences not visible by SEM; J. Weinacker *et al.*, submitted (2023)

a

Ti:Sa
790 nm, 3.7 W
80 MHz, 140 fs

LED
3D stage
objective lens
BS
L8
camera
LG5
LG4
GY
LG3
LG2
GX
LG1
MLA
L7
L6
L5
AOM
L4
L3
L2
L1
DOE

b

LG1
20 mm

c

LG5
40 mm

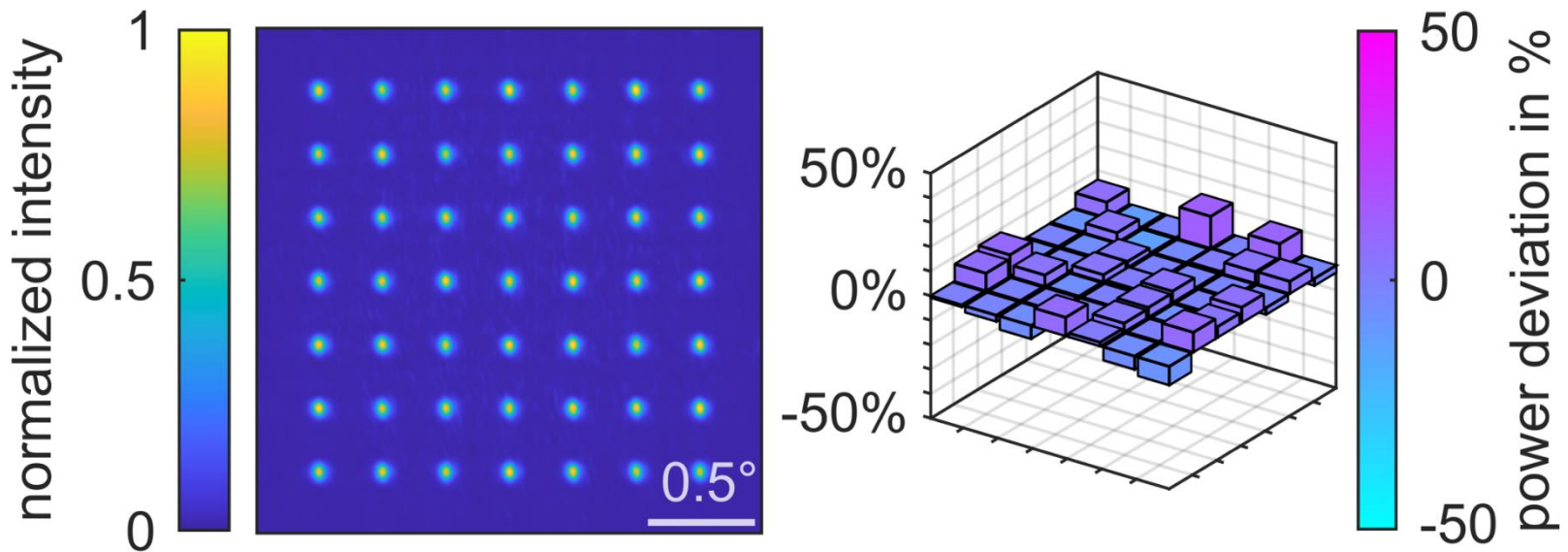
d

normalized intensity
y in μm
x in μm

e

y in μm
x in μm

$7 \times 7 = 49$ Laser Foci

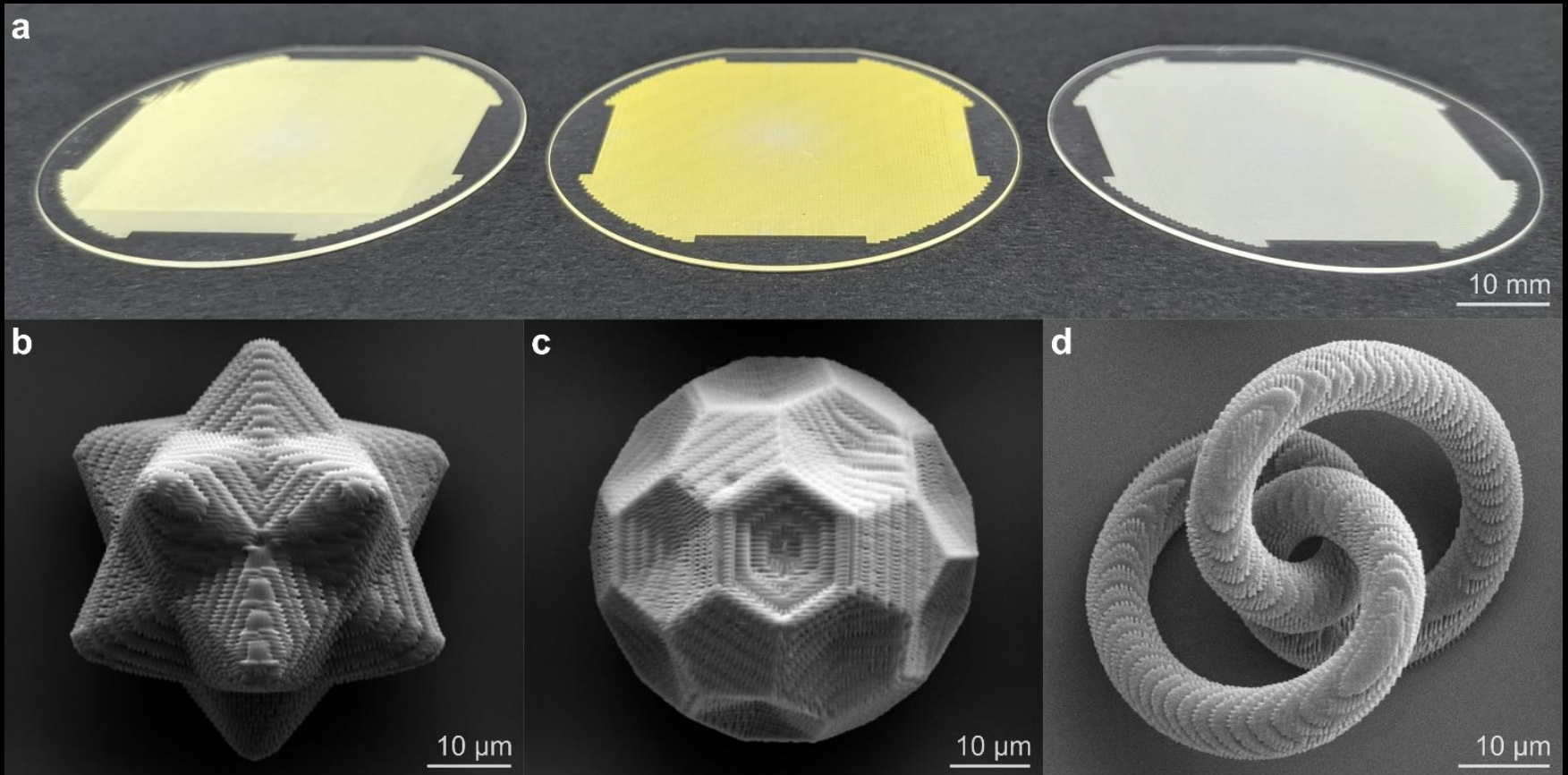


about 1/3 of the fs-laser power enters the entrance pupil of the microscope lens

Example I

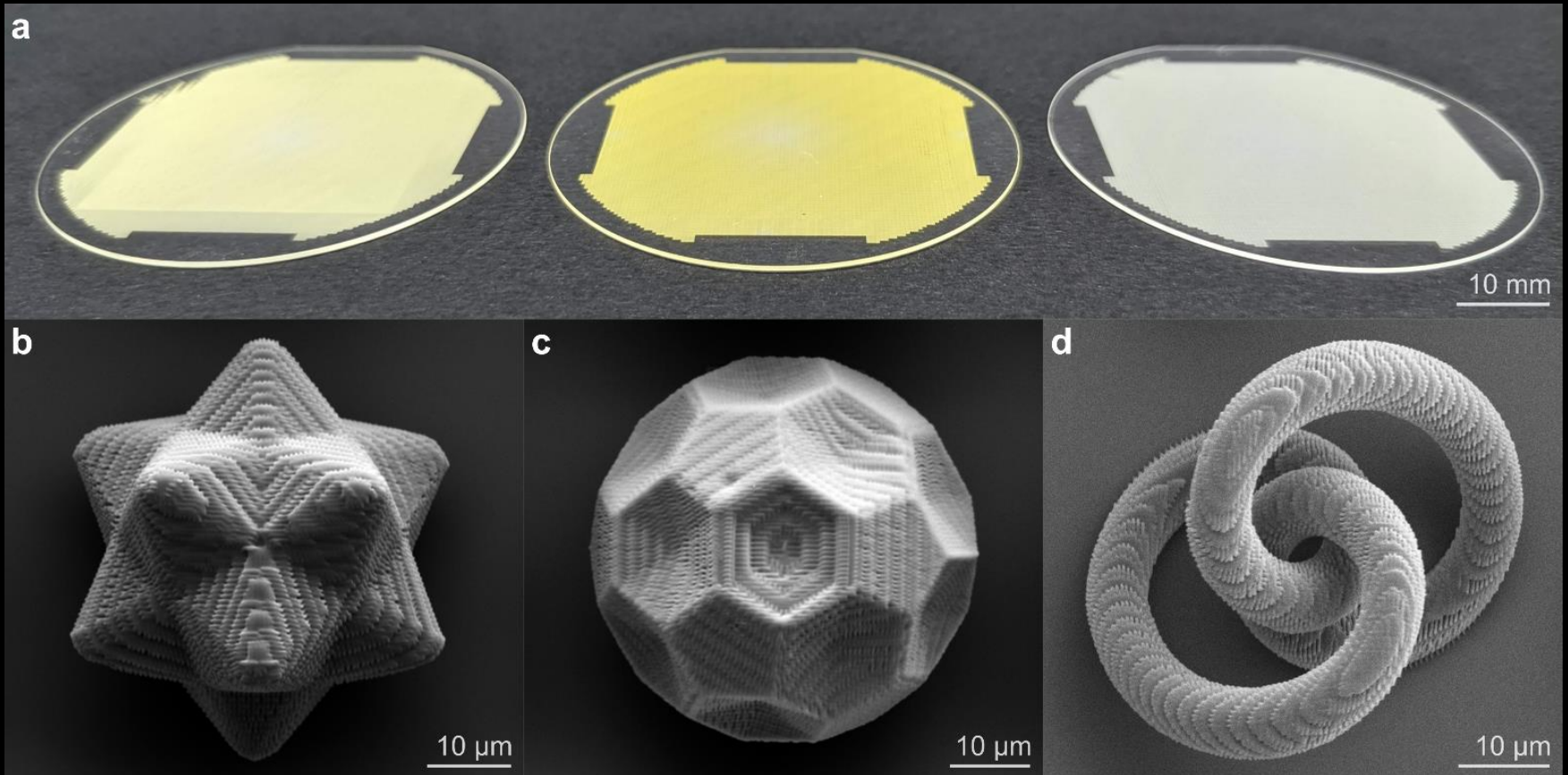
example I

Many Millions of Printed Particles



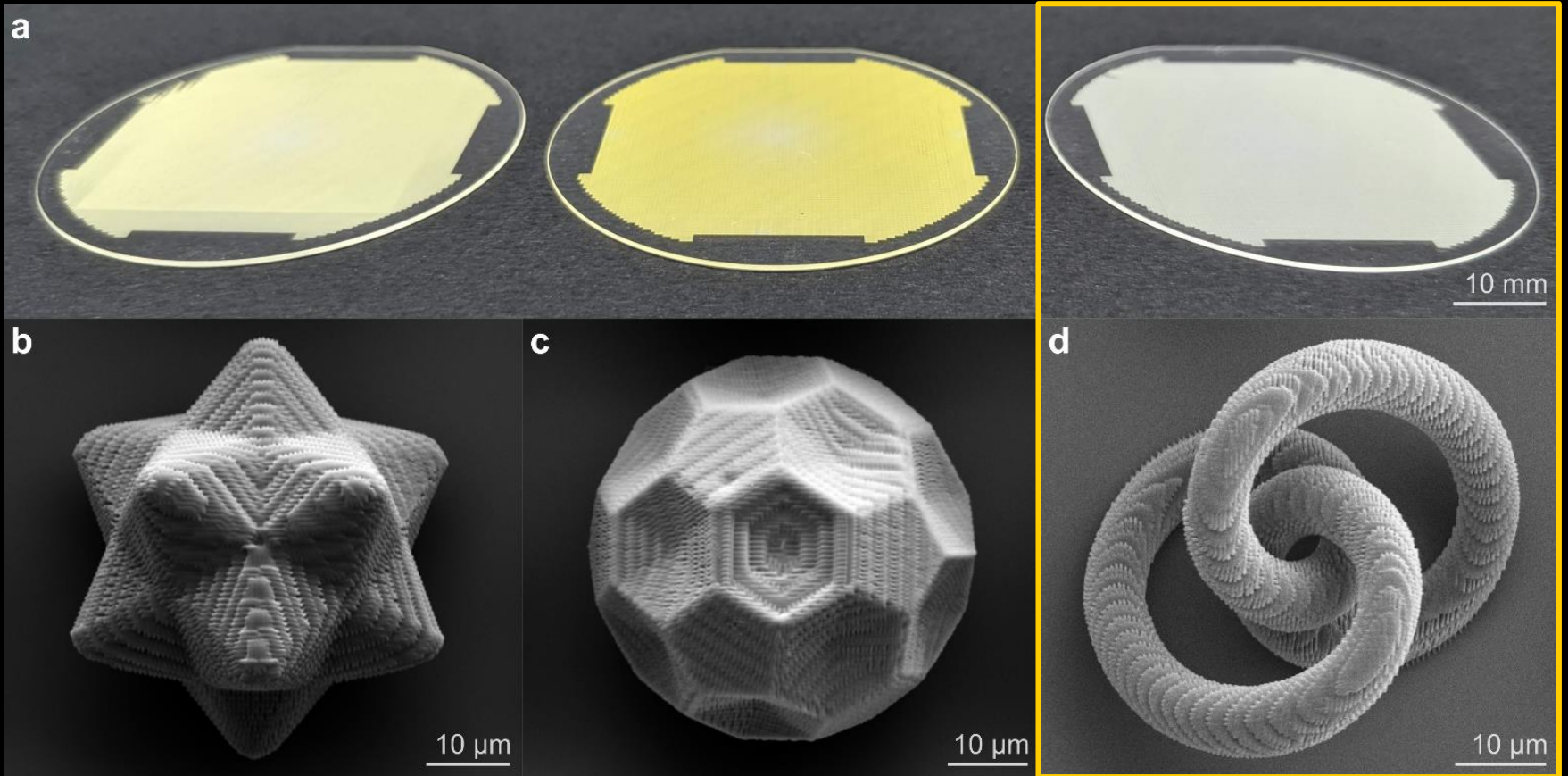
collaboration with pharmacy group of Prof. Regina Scherließ, Univ. Kiel, Germany

Many Millions of Printed Particles

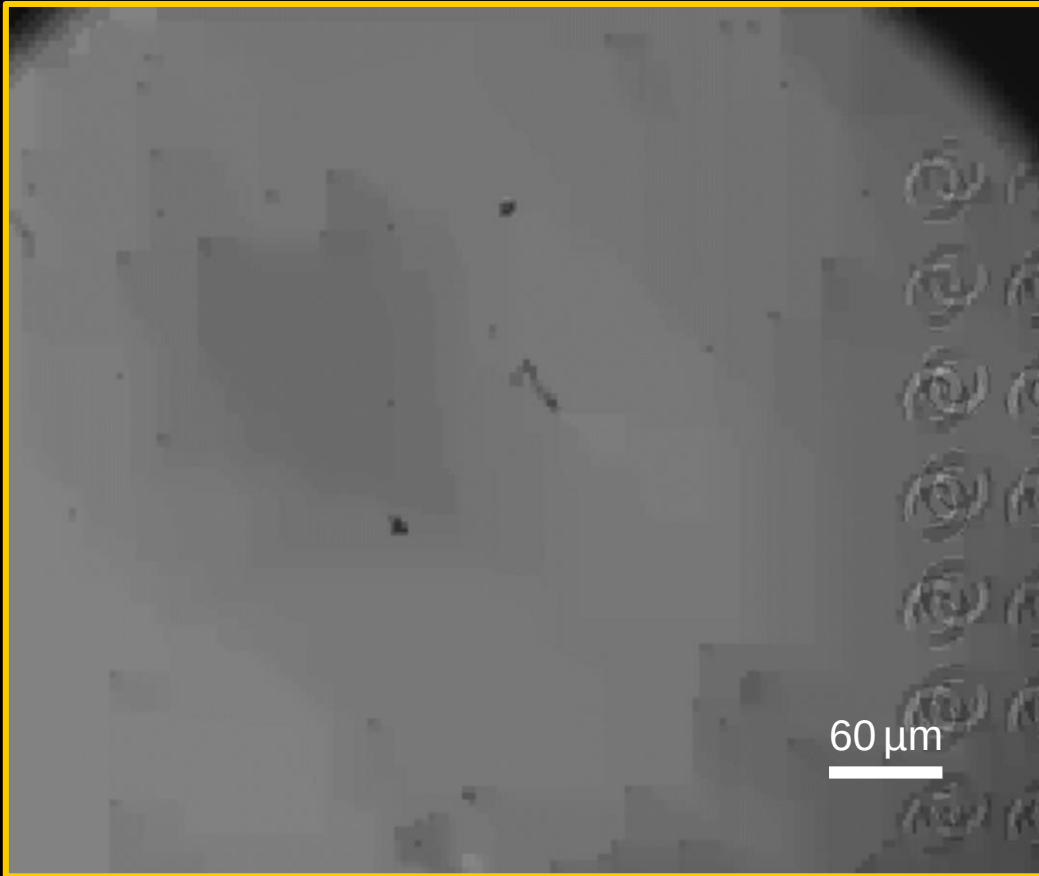


also see: S. Bock *et al.*, *Adv. Drug Deliv. Rev.* 186, 114341 (2022)

Many Millions of Printed Particles



In-Situ Real-Time Movie

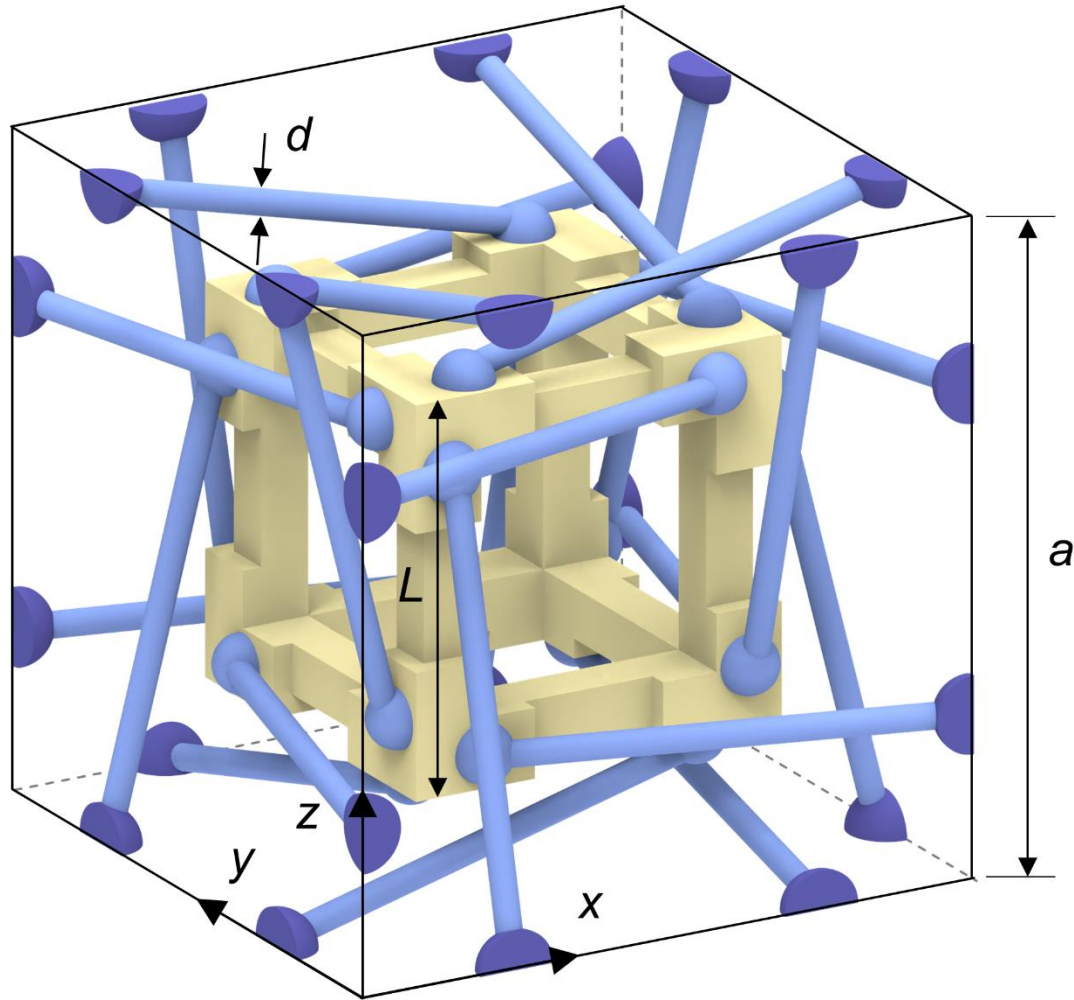


# foci:	$7 \times 7 = 49$
focus speed:	1 m/s
NA:	1.4
magnification:	100×
printing rate:	10^8 voxels/s
wavelength:	790 nm
power @ pupil:	954 mW
photoinitiator:	BBK
monomer:	IP-DIP NPI
wafer:	2 inch diam.

Example II

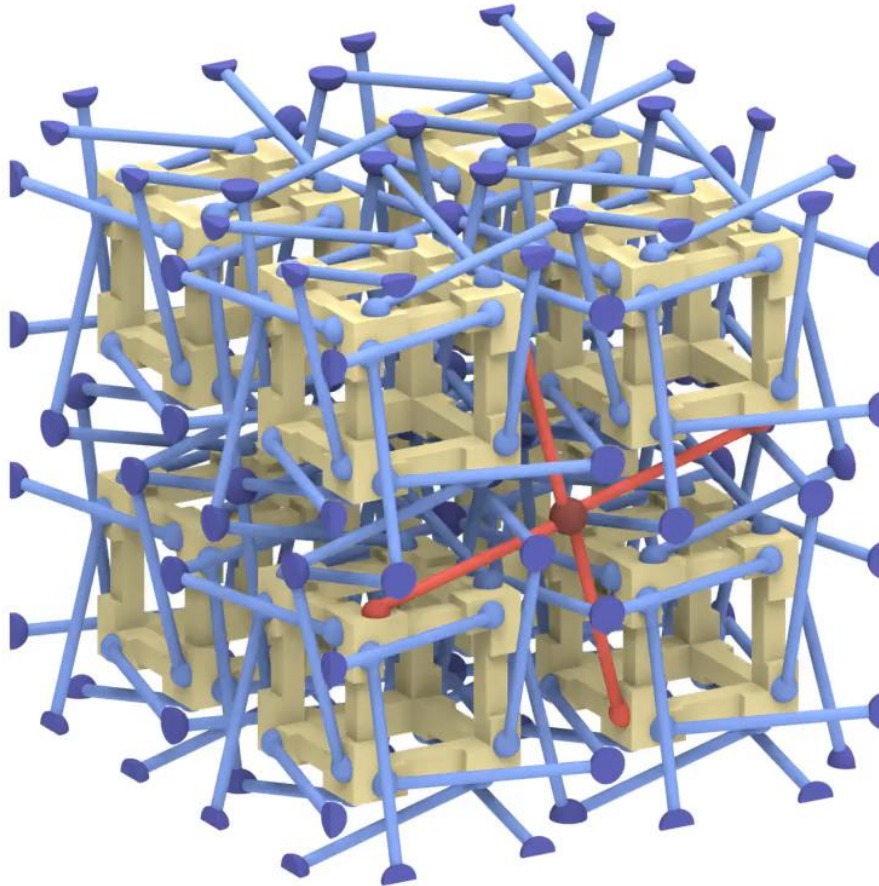
example II

Chiral Unit Cell

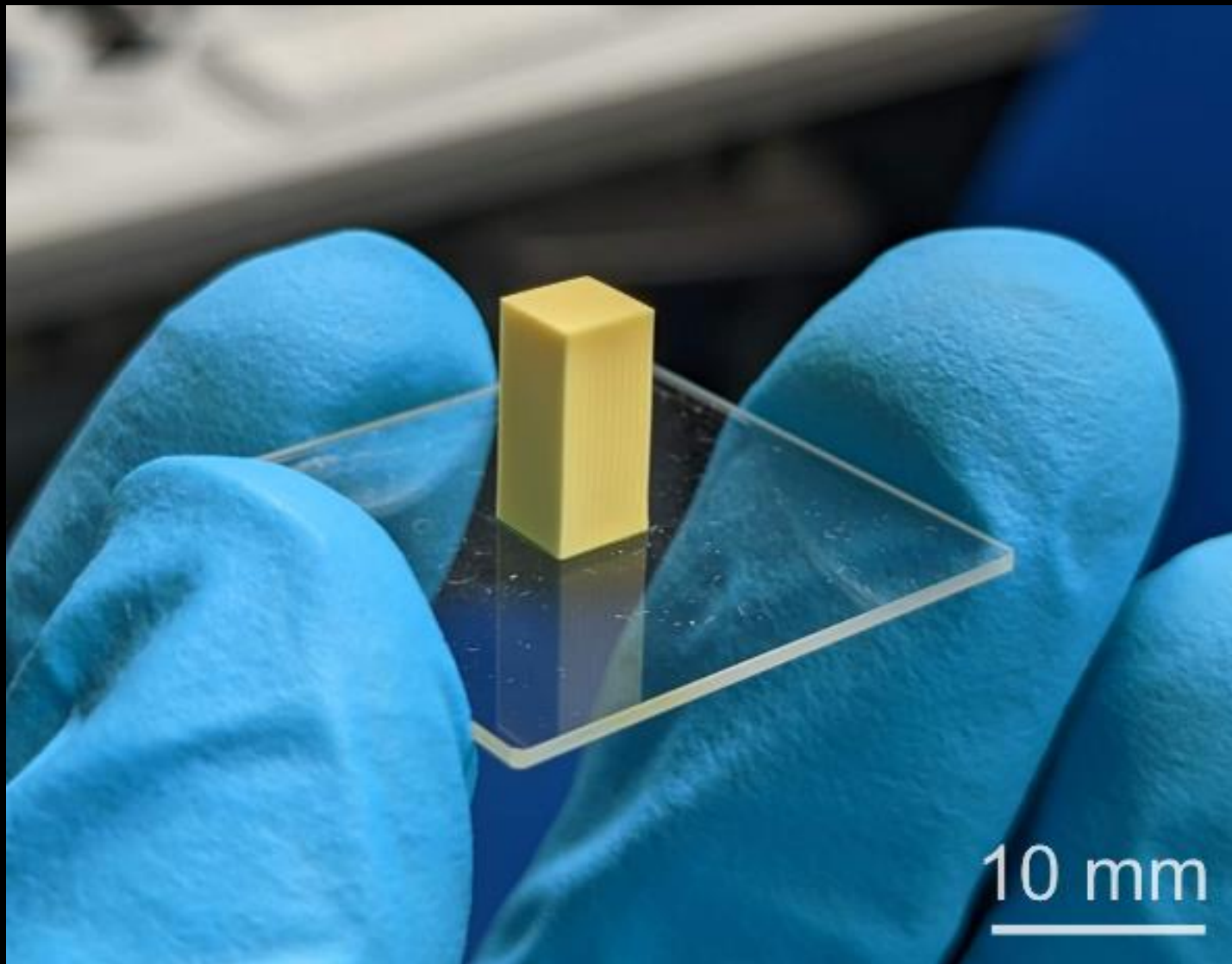


used parameters: $a = 185 \mu\text{m}$, $d/a = 0.04$, $L/a = 0.6$

Cubic Chiral Crystal

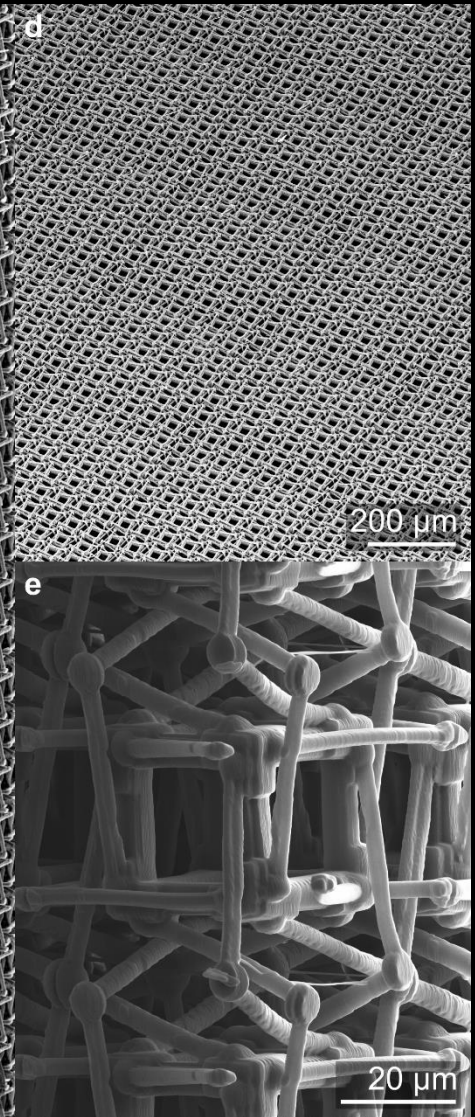
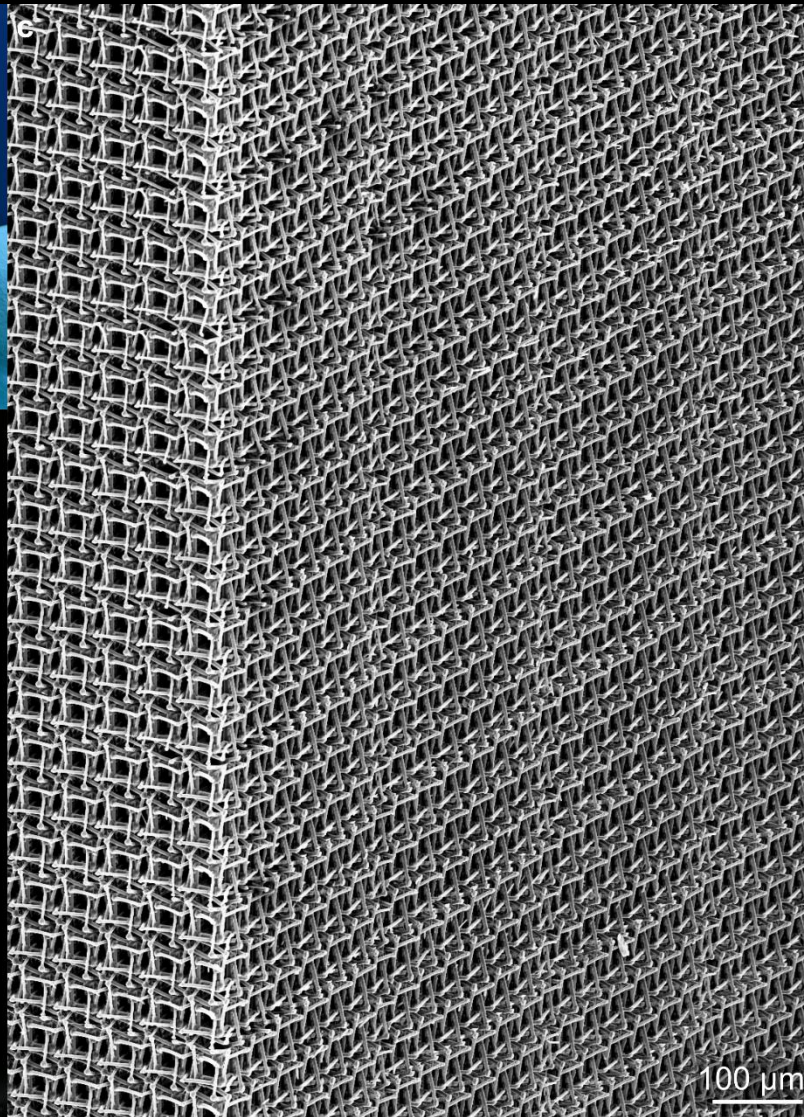
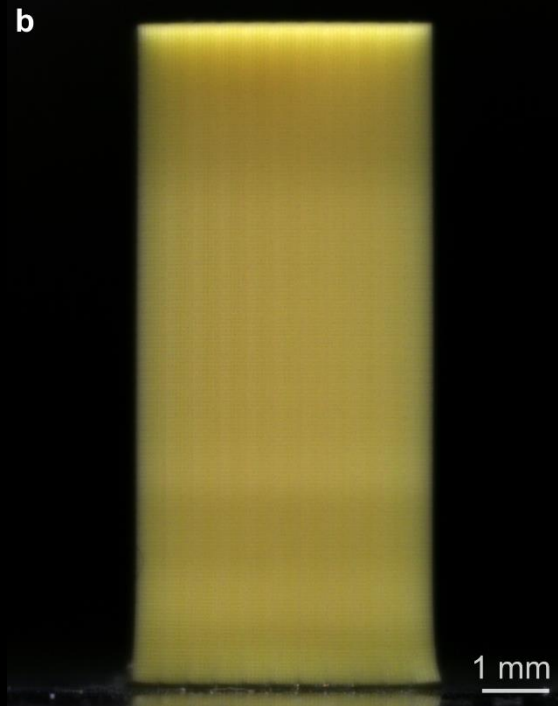
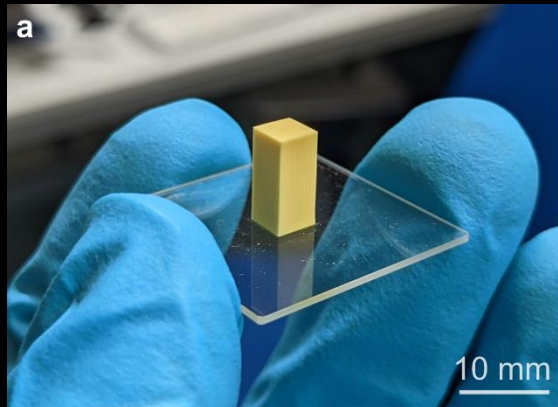


$> 10^{12}$ Voxels; $> 10^6$ Unit Cells



$\alpha = 60 \mu\text{m}$, 10^8 voxels/s; P. Kiefer *et al.*, submitted (2023)

$> 10^{12}$ Voxels; $> 10^6$ Unit Cells



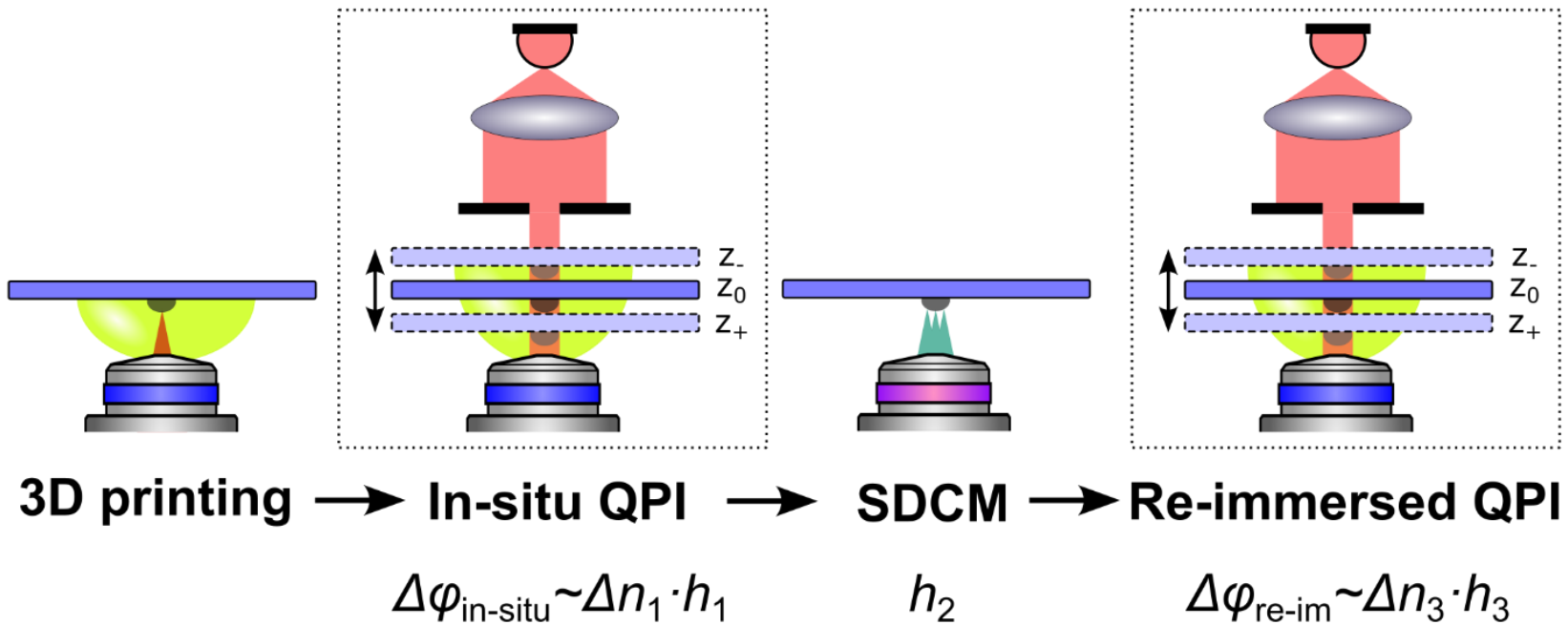
$a = 60 \mu\text{m}$, 10^8 voxels/s; P. Kiefer *et al.*, submitted (2023)

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- **Diagnostics of 3D print job during printing, i.e., *in-situ* within the monomer, before development.**
- Small refractive-index contrast.
- Optical inspection must be non-invasive, i.e., must not photo-polymerize monomer.

Quantitative Phase Imaging (QPI)



In Quantitative Phase Imaging (QPI), one needs to solve the transport-of-intensity equation (TIE) for the in-situ accumulated phase difference

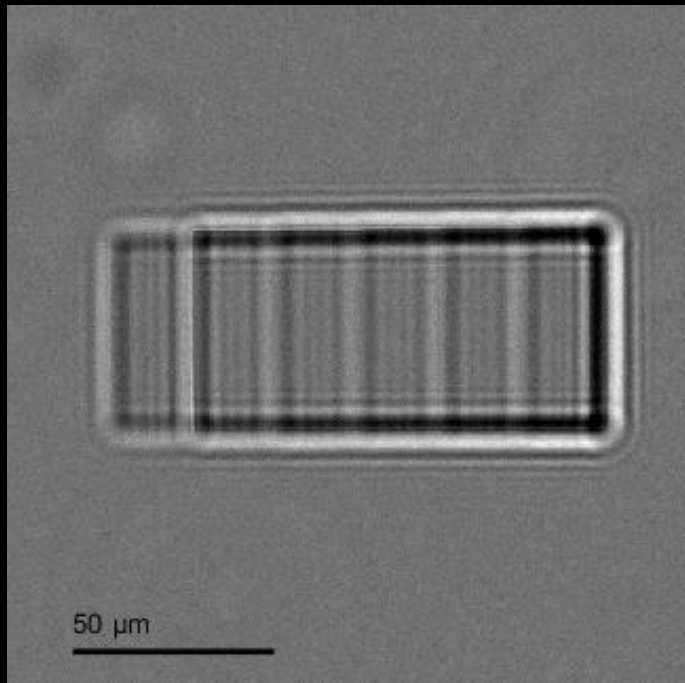
$$-\frac{k}{I_0(\vec{r})} \frac{\partial I(\vec{r})}{\partial z} = \vec{\nabla}^2 (\Delta\varphi_{\text{in-situ}}(\vec{r}))$$

with the optical wavenumber in the immersing resist

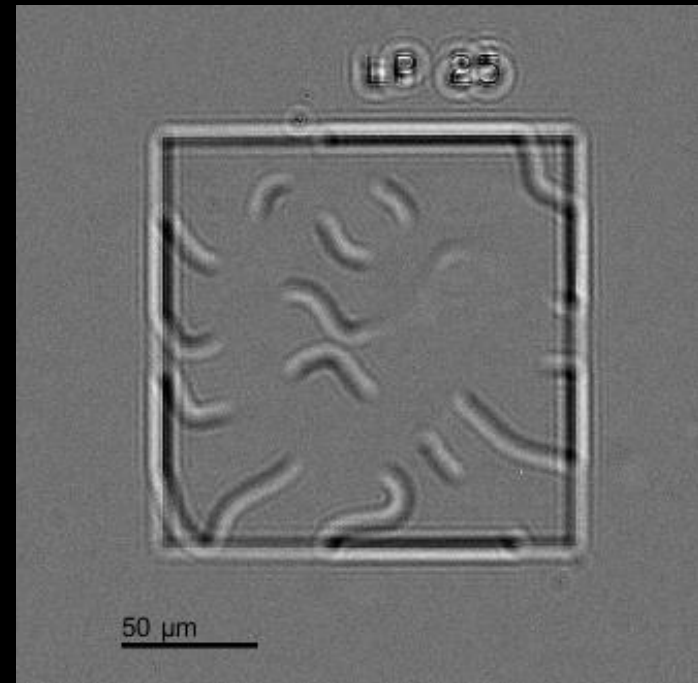
$$k = \frac{2\pi n_{\text{imm}}}{\lambda_0}$$

Wide-Field z-Stacks

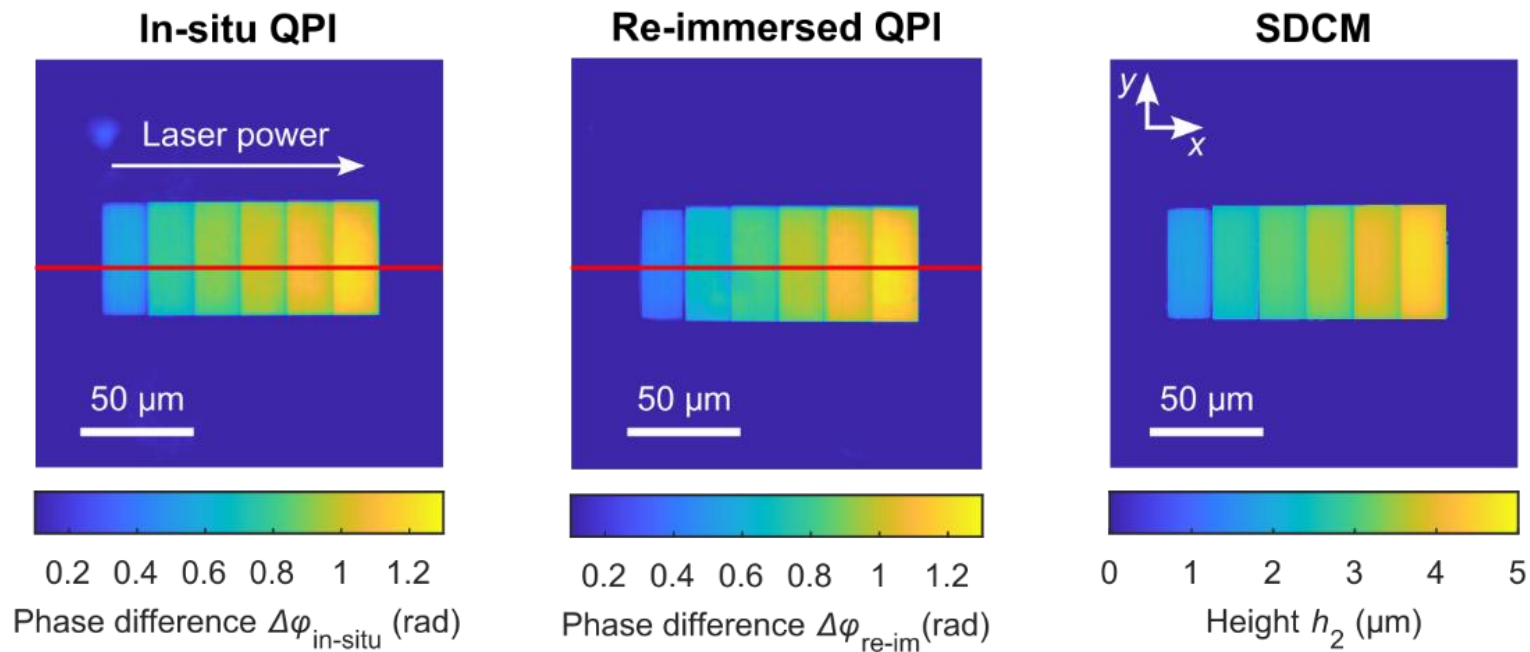
Example I: Staircase



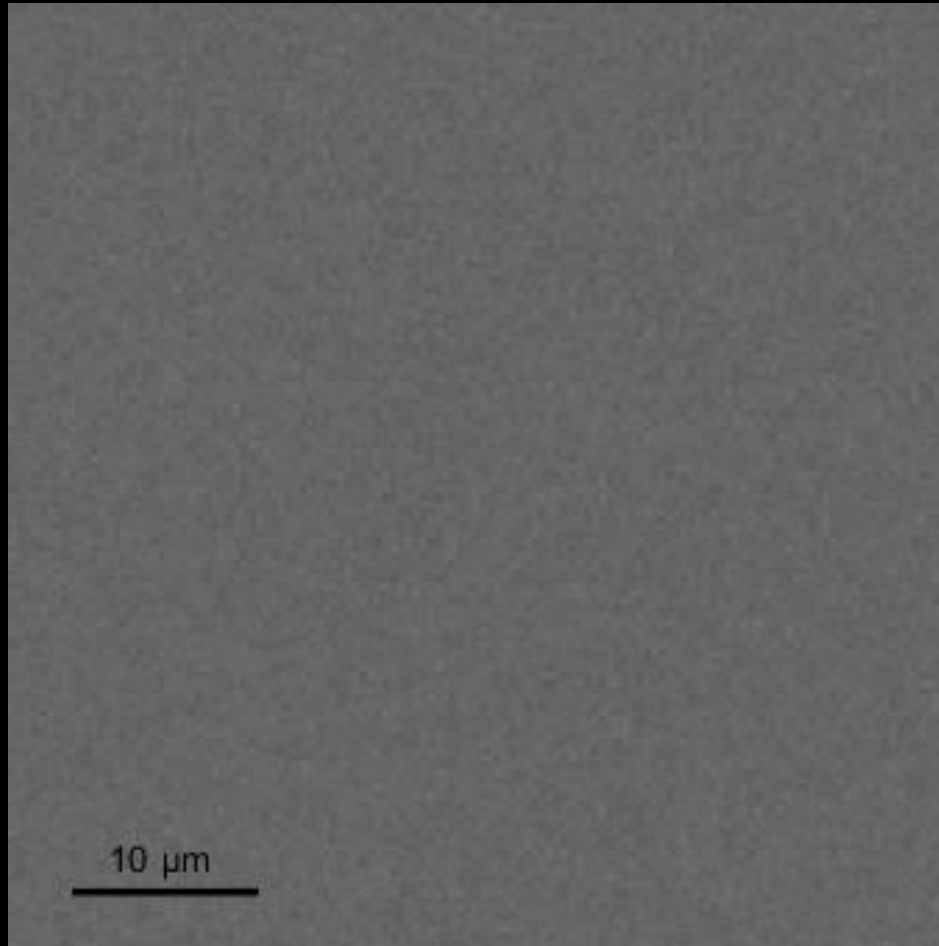
Example II: DOE



Quantitative Phase Imaging (QPI)



Reconstruction of 3D Structure ?



ordinary wide-field images taken **during** print job

2.5D → 3D

3D → 3D

ill-defined inverse problem, can be solved by deep learning, trained by computations

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Acknowledgements

Acknowledgements

A faint, grey line drawing of several people in a meeting or collaborative setting. Some are standing, some are sitting at a table, and they appear to be engaged in discussion or work. The drawing is done in a sketchy, expressive style.

Collaborating groups in MSE:

Prof. Dr. Jasmin Aghassi-Hagmann (EE, KIT, Germany)

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Prof. Eva Blasco (Chemistry, Univ. Heidelberg, Germany)

Prof. Stefan Bräse (Organic Chemistry, KIT, Germany)

Prof. Stefanie Dehnen (Chemistry, KIT, Germany)

Prof. Carsten Rockstuhl (Physics, KIT Germany)

Prof. Regina Scherließ (Pharmacy, Univ. Kiel, Germany)

Prof. Wolfgang Wenzel (Physics, KIT, Germany)

martin.wegener@kit.edu

martin.wegener@kit.edu